FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 081 26 April 1983

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Bloc Intercosmos Session Opens in Sofia [BTA] AA 1

BULGARIA

Delegation Departs for Moscow CEMA Conference C 1
Economic Delegation Departs for CSSR 25 April C 1
Filipov Receives Hungarian Agricultural Group C 1
Todorov Delegation Returns From Japan 25 April C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes Leads CPCZ Delegation to CEMA Moscow Talks D 1
Potac Receives USSR Deputy Trade Ministers D 1
Prague Reports Arrival of Bulgaria's Stoichkov D 1
Cuban Party Delegation Concludes Visit D 1
Colotka-Led Delegation Arrives in Kabul D 2
Polednik, Delegation Arrive in Mozambique D 2
Chnoupek Talks With Japanese Foreign Minister D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr]
Pezlar Urges Ideological Orthodoxy, Discipline 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Apr]
Conference on Training Army's Political Staff D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Apr]
Decree Makes Firms Produce for Domestic Market D 4
[Marek in RUDE PRAVO 23 Apr]
Party Leaders Attend District, City Meetings D 5
Report on Meetings D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MPR's Batmonh Pays Official Visit 18-21 April E 1
Arrives 18 April E 1
Stoph Gives Dinner Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 1
Batmonh Toast at Dinner [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 5
Batmonh Holds Press Conference E 6
Presents Award to Honecker [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Apr] E 7
Honecker's Address of Thanks [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Apr] E 8
Departs 21 April E 9
Joint Communique Published [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr] E 9
Krolikowski, Delegation Arrive in Maputo E 13
Briefs: USSR Industrial Agreement E 13

HUNGARY

Nemeth-Led Delegation Departs for CEMA Talks F 1
Delegation Departs for Pact Military Meeting F 1

Trade Union Leader Departs for SFRY Visit F 1
Pozsgay-Led Delegation Pays Visit to PRK [cross-reference] F 1
Borbandi-Led Delegation Leaves for Kabul F 1
Marothy, Delegation Leave for Frelimo Congress F 1
Mehes Meets With Cuban Industrial Delegation F 2
Budapest Press on Funeral of Writer Illyes F 2

POLAND

Jaruzelski Meets Journalists Union Leaders G 1
Citizens Militia Commander on Celebrations G 1
Official Interviewed on Economy, Trade G 2
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 20 Apr]
GUS Releases Figures for Production, Trade G 3
Voivodship Party Control Commissions Meet G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Apr]
Milewski Addresses PZPR Law, Order Commission G 6

ROMANIA

Festive Meeting Marks Lenin's Anniversary H 1
Radulescu Address [SCINTEIA 23 Apr] H 1
Minister Necula Conducts Talks in Moscow H 3
Report on Ribicic's 18 April Dinner Toast H 3
Briefs: Tourism Minister in France; H 4
Oil Drilling

YUGOSLAVIA

Planinc Leaves for Belgian Visit 25 Apr I 1
Greeted by Nothomb on Arrival I 1
Meets With King Baudouin I 2
BORBA Reports Joint SFRY-Colombia Communique I 2
[14 Apr]
Report on SFRY-Bolivia Joint Communique I 3
Guyana: Report on Burnham, Zarkovic Toasts I 4
Nedeljkovic Confers With Hungary's Gaspar I 5
Gaspar Arrives in Slovenia I 5
Mamula Meets With Visiting Guinean Minister I 6
Minister Departs 23 Apr I 6
LCY Delegation Departs for FRELIMO Congress I 6
Presidency Affirms Support of Namibian Struggle I 6
Presidency Views Preparations for UNCTAD Session I 7
Federal Chamber Views International Cooperation I 7
LCY Commission on International Cooperation I 8
Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, Defense I 10
Top-Level Changes Needed in Bujanovac LC I 11
Briefs: PRC Barter Agreement I 11

BLOC INTERCOSMOS SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA

AU251942 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Apr 83

["Researching the Earth From the Space" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Scientists from Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria take part in the 9th session of the long-distance research group with the Interkosmos programme, which opened here today.

The results of the development of theoretical models for earth probing from the space in 1982 will be discussed, as well as the application of the obtained data in practice. The trends of the future joint activity of the socialist countries in this field will be outlined, too.

Bulgaria has been member of the long-distance research working group since its creation in 1975. Especially fruitful is her cooperation with the Soviet Union with whom she signed a bilateral intergovernmental agreement on the use of long-distance methods.

So far there have been several Bulgaro-Soviet air expeditions over the territory of Bulgaria which have been combined with the research from terrestial sites, spaceships and satellites. Very important data were collected by the Salyut-6 orbiter and the Bulgaro-Soviet Meteor-Priroda satellite. This satellite carried on board a 36-channel metric system, constructed by the researchers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, which carries out observations, measures up and records digitally on tape the energy characteristics of the land's, the ocean's and the atmosphere's authentic and reflected irradiation in the different sections of the electromagnetic spectrum.

From space photographs Bulgarian geophysicists learnt about the existence of the so far unknown crust fissures in the Thracian lowlands, the East Rhodopean Mountains and in north Bulgaria, while archeologists discovered a number of interesting settlements, burial mounds, etc. Hydrologists obtained data on fossil water in mountainous areas difficult for access, ecologists learnt a lot about atmospheric pollution in industrial areas of the country and of water pollution along the seaside, etc.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA CONFERENCE

AU250956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation left for Moscow today to attend the consultative conference of secretaries from CEMA member countries' communist and workers parties Central Committees and of permanent representatives of CEMA countries. The delegation includes the following officials: Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo , deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permament representative to CEMA; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, by highranking officials from the BCP Central Committee, and by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary to Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR 25 APRIL

AU250955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation, headed by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Prague this morning. The delegation will visit the CSSR capital for the purpose of reviewing the implementation of the basic trends in Bulgarian-Czechoslovak economic cooperation and of mapping out further measures for the intensification and expansion of Bulgarian-CSSR relations.

FILIPOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP

AU221637 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received the visiting Hungarian agricultural delegation led by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

TODOROV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN 25 APRIL

AU251948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] On 25 April the Bulgarian parliamentarian delegation led by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, returned from its official visit to Japan.

JAKES LEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO CEMA MOSCOW TALKS

LD251545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary, left for Moscow today for consultative talks. The delegation also includes Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and Czechoslovak permanent representative in CEMA; and Zbynek Sojak, director of a CPCZ Central Committee department. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

POTAC RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTERS

LD251147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, received in Prague today Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ivan Davydov, Soviet deputy minister of trade. They held talks on specific issues concerning the further intensification and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. They paid special attention to the development of reciprocal exchange of goods.

PRAGUE REPORTS ARRIVAL OF BULGARIA'S STOICHKOV

LD251128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague today. During his visit he will have talks with the chairman of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. At Ruzyne Airport the guest was welcomed by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD251432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by Lionel Soto, member of the party Secretariat, has ended a working visit to Czechsolovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and has left Prague. During talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other party officials, representatives of both fraternal parties briefed each other on current tasks in the economic sphere and examined the further development of economic cooperation. The Cuban Communist Party delegation visited industrial enterprises and plants to study party work, methods employed in fulfilling tasks, and other issues of public and cultural life of Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport, the Cuban delegation was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COLOTKA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL

LD251935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier, and Slovak premier, arrived in Kabul by air today to attend the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Najibullah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Presidium and other representatives. Peter Colotka then cordially greeted Czechoslovak citizens working in Kabul.

POLEDNIK, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD260540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Mozambique: A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, has arrived in Maputo by air. It is to attend the 4th Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU251910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 83 p 7

[Josef Vlcek report: "From B. Chnoupek's Visit to Japan; Broad Exchange of Views"]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek continues his official visit to Japan. In talks with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe the two representatives exchanged views on topical questions of international relations.

They also assessed the possibilities for the CSSR and Japan's contributing to the most important issue of today, which they both depicted as being averting nuclear war and returning to the policy of relaxing international tension. Despite the difference of views on the solution of some problems, connected especially with the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, B. Chnoupek and S. Abe favored progress at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva.

In this connection the CSSR minister of foreign affairs said, among other things, that it is necessary to remove nuclear weapons of all types from Europe and achieve a just agreement on the foundation of equality and equal security in a manner which would exclude the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. B. Chnoupek further stressed the view of the CSSR Government that Asia also should not be a base for nuclear weapons. He acquainted the Japanese minister of foreign affairs in detail with the results of the recent Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, which expanded the peace initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration.

B. Chnoupek and S. Abe also stressed the situation in the world's crisis regions. Both favored a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict in the spirit of valid UN resolutions.

On Thursday the CSSR minister of foreign affairs also visited the headquarters of the Japanese Sony Company and one of its plants in Acgua [name as published] near Tokyo, where he was acquainted with the latest products in communications technology.

PEZLAR URGES IDEOLOGICAL ORTHODOXY, DISCIPLINE

AU251831 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt from speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, delivered in Bratislava on 21 April 1983 at a gala gathering marking the 113th V.I. Lenin birth anniversary]

[Excerpts] The unity of revolutionary theory and practice -- this precept is extraordinarily topical today, when the international communist movement as a whole and each of it sections must resolve ever new problems, many of which are increasingly of a global character. And one must not ignore the experience, more than once affirmed by history, that any deviation from Lenin's teaching, the unwillingness or inability to apply its basic precepts to the current era, lead to theoretical sterility, opportunism in practice, and end with the betrayal of the revolutionary ideals and goals. Leninism was and is the most effective instrument in the hands of communists in their struggle for peace, progress and the happiness of mankind.

How ridiculous the assertions of various "pseudotheoreticians" look who, like the proponents of "Eurocommunism," claim that the experience of the Lenin's party has only a limited some sort of a "Russian," importance and that, allegedly, the Great October Socialist Revolution has lost its inspirational force. Experience has unequivocally affirmed that sincere affinity for the CPSU, for the Lenin party, and the world's first socialist state -- the USSR -- was and remains the decisive criterion that separates genuine revolutionaries, patriots, and internationalists from pseudorevolutionaries, fellow travelers, and two-faced people.

In the current conditions of the increasing ideological struggle in the world and psychological warfare, anticommunist centers are feverishly cooking up plans for various forms of diversion against Czechoslovakia. And what is involved are not only campaigns of lies and fabrications. Plans are being intensively created on how to again erode the main pillars of socialism in ourfatherland.

Abuses -- such as the lack of discipline, slovenliness, alcoholism, indifference, corruption, abuse of power, and similar negative phenomena -- are depriving us of great material resources. We have no right to ignore them. Even at the beginning of the construction of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin used to point out the importance of a resolute struggle against them. The principled approach to these problems, which is today being implemented at all worksites in the Soviet Union, is very instructive for us.

The moral damage caused by these negative phenomena to our young generation is immense. Involved here are only seemingly peripheral, unsubstantial problems. In reality they concern an issue of the first order -- the socialist social relations and the advantages of our system.

A resolute struggle against the abuse of power and illegal enrichment by individuals does not, however, mean that one can permit discrediting honest people, unsubstantiated suspicions, and accusations. We must oppose as resolutely those who are accusing selfless and honest people, denigrating ranking personnel and functionaries as those who would like to cover up punishable activity by use of a position, merits, or even the party card.

CONFERENCE ON TRAINING ARMY'S POLITICAL STAFF

AU252014 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 83 p 2

["KAF"-signed report: "Loyal to Karl Marx's Legacy; International Theoretical Conference in the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy (VPA KG)"]

[Text] An international theoretical conference took place Wednesday and Thursday in the VPA KG in Bratislava, on the occasion of Karl Marx's 165th birthday, which he did not live to see, his 100th death anniversary, and the 30th anniversary of the VPA KG's establishment. The conference was attended by a delegation of the Main Political Administration (HPS) of the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA), headed by Maj Gen Jaroslav Klicha, CSLA HPS deputy chief. Representatives of the military political academies and higher political military schools of fraternal armies from the Warsaw Pact countries were also present.

The main paper -- "K. Marx's Theoretical-Methodological Legacy: The Basis of Training Class-Steeled Political Workers Devoted to the Party in the CSLA" -- was read by Lieutenant General Jiri Reindl, VPA KG chief. In the paper he developed in detail the theoretical and methodological foundations of Marxism-Leninism as applied to the current demands of the CSLA's political apparatus and to the training of political staff in military education.

Stimulating auxiliary papers were also read by the foreign guests: Colonel General G.V. Sredin, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy in Moscow; Division General W. Polanskiy, chief of the F. Dzerzinski Military Political Academy in Warsaw; Colonel Erhard Poppitz, deputy chief of the Wilhelm Pieck Higher Political School in Berlin; and Colonel Endre Ratay, head of the Political Economy Department in the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy in Budapest. In their statements they spoke of the experience and knowledge acquired in their own schools in rearing future political workers in the socialist armies.

In the discussion the speakers concentrated on resolving issues connected with the practical execution of duties by the political workers in the troops. The second part of the discussion was devoted to the theoretical and methodological questions of the significance of science, the unity of theory and practice, and the development of the educational-upbringing process in the sense of K. Marx's legacy.

The course of the 2-day conference confirmed that the deep study and practical implementation of the theoretical legacy bequeathed us by the classics of Marxism-Leninism is of an enormous and topical significance in rearing reliable political cadres and in realizing the exacting tasks of building and defending the socialist society.

DECREE MAKES FIRMS PRODUCE FOR DOMESTIC MARKET

AU252019 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr p 2

[Vaclav Marek commentary in the column "Notes": "Where To Go To Get Good Ideas"]

[Text] In order to improve and vary the commodities offered on the domestic market, the government has adopted a resolution charging the organizations which so far have not been producing goods for the domestic market with the duty to devote 1 percent of their production to consumer goods.

Many enterprises are still hesitating to take specific measures in this sense. They say that they have enough worry with the development and design work for current production and thus have no time to devote to thinking about how they could contribute to the marketable goods.

However, the people in the Pal-Magneton enterprise in Kromeriz have found a way to accomplish the task without overburdening the development and design staff. They have set up a competition for all workers in the enterprise, with attractive rewards for the best product to go to the consumer market, one that the consumers are interested in and that can be produced with the existing equipment or possibly from scrap material. Currently the enterprise no longer has cause to worry. A total of 29 interesting suggestions have been submitted. For instance, a maintenance battery chager [udrzovaci nabijec] which prevents a spontaneous discharging of a storage cell; or a voltage transformer, which makes it possible to attach normal electric appliances to an automobile battery. They thus have a number of suggestions to choose from. Those suggestions which will not be realized by the enterprise will be handed over to other producers in the district. Could not other enterprises make use of this idea, the idea of where to go to get good ideas?

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND DISTRICT, CITY MEETINGS

LD231357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Today district and municipal CPCZ and CPSL conferences opened in 63 districts and municipalities of Prague and Bratislava. Like those held one week ago, the conferences are evaluating the results attained in fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress' conclusions, laying out the district and municipal party organizations' main tasks in the implementation of the congress' program in the next period and electing the party's new district and municipal bodies. This weekend's conferences are attended by CPCZ Central Committee delegations.

The following party Central Committee Presidium members head delegations at the conferences: Vasil Bilak in Presov, Peter Colotka in Nitra, Karel Hoffmann in Plzen City, Alois Indra in Kosice City, Milos Jakes in Kladno, Antonin Kapek in Prague-9, Josef Kempny in Olomouc, Josef Korcak in Prague-10, and Jozef Lenart in Bratislava-3. The following CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members head delegations at the conferences: Jan Fojtik in Ostrava city, Josef Haman in Turcianski Svaty Martin, and Miloslav Hruskovic in Zilina. The following CPCZ Central Committee secretaries head party Central Committee delegations at the conferences: Mikulas Beno in Trnava, Josef Havlin in Klatovy, Frantisek Pitra in Topolcany, and Jindrich Polednik in Usti nad Labem. Oldrich Svestka, party Central Committee Secretariat member, heads the delegation in Teplice.

Miroslav Capka, CPCZ Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission chairman, heads the CPCZ Central Committee delegation at the party conference in Domazlice District. CPCZ Central Committee delegations at the other district and municipal conferences are headed by Central Committee members and candidate members, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, CPSL Central Committee members and CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission members.

The delegates elected at the annual membership meetings of the basic party organizations will hold 2 days of discussions on district and municipal party committees' reports and reports on the Control and Auditing Commissions' Control.

The conferences will generalize party's work experience since the last conferences in fulfilling the resolutions of the CPCZ 16th Congress and the subsequent sessions of its Central Committee in political, economic, ideological, cultural, social and other spheres. The conferences pay the greatest attention to topical tasks, especially the consistent realization of the state plan this year and in the next years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in which social and economic programs for building advanced socialist society are or will begin being implemented. They will be especially directed towards more rapidly increasing production effectiveness and work quality, overall economy, application of scientific-technical development, and international economic integration.

Report on Meetings

LD250819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] The district and municipal conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL, which ended today in 63 districts of our homeland and Prague and Bratislava municipal districts, confirmed the responsible approach of the party organs and primary organizations in implementing the development of the socialist society which the victory of the working people paved the way for 35 years ago in February 1948.

The meetings, attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the tasks of the current stage of the socialist construction approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the spirit of the slogan: All strength of the party and the people for fulfilling the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The conferences provided a critical assessment of the results achieved in implementing the resolutions of the congress and the following sessions of the party Central Committee.

In their conclusions they directed the activities of the district and municipal party organizations toward tackling the topical tasks of social significance, above all toward mobilizing the working people to successfully implement the state plan for this year and for the following years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They stressed the consistent implementation of the aims of the CPCZ strategic guidelines in the intensification of the national economy by more efficiently applying the results of scientific technological development, the higher valorization of raw materials and production materials, the more economical use of fuels and power and the broader involvement of production enterprises in international socialist integration, above all by developing inter-enterprise forms of production cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the CEMA.

In assessing the results of the introduction of the Set of Measures To Improve the System of Planned Management in the National Economy, the meetings of the Communists agreed, above all, on the demand to increase the authority of the state plan, to increase the efficiency of direct management, introduce a more resolute economic pressure on the production, improve internal cost accounting in enterprises, and improve the work in preproduction states. Implementation of economic tasks requires that party organizations consistently and comprehensively apply the right to control economic management, increase demands on management workers, and direct the development of working people's initiative toward the decisive branches.

The conferences assessed the standards of ideological, political, educational, and mass political labor. They consider it necessary for the district and municipal committees and primary organizations to strive to further increase the efficiency of this labor, for them to specifically connect it with life and with the topical tasks of the CPCZ's internal and foreign policy and for them to strengthen the unity of educational work with the management and organizational activities in implementing the social and economic program of the party. They stressed that ideological and political

educational work must be more markedly oriented toward leading the working people toward assimilating the scientific world outlook, toward deepening the socialist way of relating to work and socialist property, and toward contributing to strengthening discipline and socialist legality.

The Communists in state organs and social organizations, united in the National Front, have the further task of uniting and inciting the initiative of the members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], the Socialist Union of Youth and other components toward fulfilling their work tasks, increasing the share in socialist education of, above all, the young generation and developing their civic activities.

An important place in the deliberations of the conferences was taken by checks on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session on the activities of the national committees. The reports of the district and municipal party committees and the discussions of the delegates demonstrated that the measures adopted on implementing the broadened jurisdiction and improving the work of the national committees are being gradually put into practice for the benefit of the citizens, towns, and villages and for all of society. The conferences directed the attention of the national committees toward broader involvement by the citizens in administration and management of social affairs, toward further development of services for the population as well as toward more resolute progress in improving living conditions in towns and villages.

The district and municipal conferences stressed that the basic prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of political, economic, and ideological educational tasks is the further deepening of the leading role of the party, its close link with the people, increasing the action ability of the primary organizations and strengthening their role in labor collectives.

The deliberations further focused attention on improving the quality of meetings, on increased responsibility, awareness, activity, initiative of every member and candidate member of the party, as well as on their personal example in fulfilling the tasks in all sections of life in society. The conferences confirmed the ideological, organizational, and action unity of the party and the correctness of its Leninist course. They expressed faithfulness to the principles of socialist and proletarian internationalism. They supported the peaceful effort of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the proposal at averting war contained in the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in January. The delegates voiced full support to the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War which will be held in Prague in June.

During the last day the conferences elected new district and municipal committees of the party, control and auditing commissions, as well as delegates to the regional party conferences and to city conferences in Prague and Bratislava.

MPR'S BATMONH PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 18-21 APRIL

Arrives 18 April

LD180911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Jambyn Batmonh, arrived in the GDR this morning for an official friendship visit. He was invited by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

A National People's Army guard of honor presented arms to welcome Jambyn Batmonh. After the MPR and GDR national anthems, the commanding officer delivered his report with the motto of the day: "For unshakeable friendship between the peoples of the GDR and MPR." Jambyn Batmonh inspected the guard alongside Willi Stoph, and bowed before the regimental flag.

The guest and his entourage were then welcomed by First Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, and Gerhard Weiss; other members of the Council of Ministers and other public figures, including State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign affairs minister. GDR Ambassador to the MPR Heinz Bauer, MPR ambassador to the GDR Jamsrangyn Dulmaa, and Soviet envoy Gorald Gorinovich were also present.

Stoph Gives Dinner Toast

AU201425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 83 p 4

[Toast by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at dinner for Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in the conference building in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jambyn Batmonh! Dear Mongolian comrades! Dear comrades and friends!

I am particularly pleased once again to cordially welcome you, dear Comrade Batmonh, and the comrades accompanying you, to the GDR.

I am confident that your visit here will be an important contribution to strengthening and developing the unshakable friendship and cooperation between our closely allied parties, states, and peoples. Even now we can say that it represents a new climax in our fraternal relations based on Marxism-Leninism and the prinicples of proletarian internationalism. In this spirit we conducted a first comradely exchange of views marked by complete agreement of views today.

Testimony to Proven Cooperation

You, dear Comrade Batmonh, will certainly agree with me that this meeting will also provide new stimuli for further deepening the close cooperation to the benefit of our peoples and the community of socialist states, in the struggle against the imperialist course of intensive armament and confrontation, for guaranteeing peace.

During my visit to your beautiful country in 1980, I was able to convince myself of the revolutionary elan, of the ever-flowing creativity of the Mongolian people and of the historical successes achieved under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist avant garde, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

It fills us with great pleasure that the fraternal Mongolian people are powerfully and purposefully advancing further in implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress. The results achieved clearly prove the superiority of the socialist social order and are an outstanding testimony to the proven alliance with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries that is based on the prinicples of socialist internationalism. They contribute to further increasing the attraction of real socialism on the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

Dear Mongolian guests, be assured that the GDR people look at the achievements of the fraternal Mongolian people full of respect.

We wish the working people of the MPR new successes in building socialism in implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress.

Dear Comrade Batmonh, Dear friends and comrades, in Karl Marx Year 1983 the GDR working people are taking new initiatives to honor the founder of the world-changing revolutionary ideology of the workers class in Lenin's way and to universally strengthen our socialist state with high achievements and thus real socialism. In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which represent the unity of economic and social policy, their efforts are directed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the aims of the 1983 national economic plan.

By accelerating scientific-technological progress, the intensification and rationalization of production are to be further deepened and the expenditure-result ratio is to be shaped in an even more favorable way. That is the way on which we always continue the tested course of growth, full employment, and social security of the working people.

Your visit, dear Comrade Batmonh, takes place a few days after the international scientific conference which the Central Committee of our party held in honor of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism. A comprehensive exchange of views on the effects of his ideas in our times, on the struggle for peace and social progress took place at the conference.

It was shown again that today hundreds of millions of people on all continents link their struggle for peace, social security, and progress, for a life worthy of a human being in a society free from exploitation, with the ingenious work of Karl Marx.

Together for the Highest Quality.

For the socialist states Marxism-Leninism is the reliable compass in strengthening the positions of peace and socialism.

With great satisfaction we are able to note that on this basis the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples are universally developing and strengthening. The basis for that are the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in May 1977 by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and the working programs agreed upon in CEMA. The core of our cooperation has been and will remain the relations between the SED and the MPRP.

There is no area of social life in which our states and peoples are not cooperating for mutual benefit and advantage. For many years specialists from the GDR have been struggling for the best plan fulfillment and highest quality parameters shoulder to shoulder with their Mongolian colleagues in the meat and conserves combine, the carpet factory, or in the porcelain factory of Ulaanbaatar. We note with pleasure that the Ernst Thaelmann state farm in Bornuur, which was set up through joint work, has developed in both plant and animal production into an efficient agricultural enterprise which serves as an example for your country.

Geology and the mining sector are developing into the main field of cooperation to use the rich natural resources of the MPR for the national economy.

We note with satisfaction that both sides are undertaking great efforts to deepen cultural-scientific cooperation and to develop a comprehensive exchange of experiences. I can assure you, dear Mongolian comrades, that the GDR will continue to exert all its strength to help the fraternal Mongolian people in further building socialism.

Our meeting stresses that both the GDR and the MPR are determined to consistently continue shaping our social order marked by the great ideas of socialist humanism.

Together with the USSR, the other fraternal countries, and all peace-loving forces of the world we are struggling for peace and security as well as for the expansion of equal international cooperation.

Here, however, we do not ignore that the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, continue the course of intensive armament and confrontation in an intensified manner. The feverish activities of the United States and its NATO allies for developing and deploying ever newer nuclear and other weapons, as well as the spreading of such fatal doctrines as the "nuclear first strike" or of a "limited nuclear war," further increase the danger of a nuclear inferno. Therefore the most urgent task of our time is to save mankind from that and to preserve peace.

The socialist states work with their international authority, with all the potentials inherent in our social order to ensure that the arms race, intensified by imperialists, is stopped and concrete disarmament steps are achieved, and that an improvement of the international situation is brought about. An expression of that is the recent initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact. These are realistic, constructive, and acceptable proposals for solving the most urgent problems, the question of war and peace in the world.

The proposals of the socialist states show the way toward detente in Europe, toward the continuation of the peaceful coexistence between states of diverse social order. The implementation of the plans on the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe would conjure up serious dangers for the peoples of this continent and, in addition, to those throughout the world. The so-called interim solution propagated by the President of the United States is only a new maneuver to implement the deployment of these weapons.

The socialist countries have repeatedly confirmed their readiness to take up any constructive idea which by taking into account the existing approximate military-strategic equilibrium is aimed at solving the basic international questions and guarantees the principles of equality and equal security.

In this spirit the GDR has positively reacted to the Swedish initiative to create a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe and has made its own proposal.

Just as the GDR sees its responsibility in Europe in preventing a new war which would very quickly develop into a world conflagration, the MPR consistently supports peace and security in Asia.

MPR Initiatives for Security in Asia

The GDR welcomes and supports the proposal of the MPRP on the adoption of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific area.

The initiative of the MPR, just as the constructive efforts of the USSAR and the socialist states of Indochina, is aimed at improving the situation in Asia. It takes a worthy place among the joint efforts of the states of the socialist community for preserving and strengthening peace on all continents.

Dear Comrade Batmonh, I ask you, completely in the spirit of your successful visit marked by cordial friendship, to convey the fraternal greetings of the GDR people to the people of the MPR.

Let us raise our glasses together and drink to

-- the inseparable fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples,

-- the further strengthening of the forces of peace, socialism, and social progress everywhere in the world,

-- our inseparable fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR,

-- the benefit of Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal,

-- to your benefit, dear Comrade Batmonh, and all Mongolian comrades and friends present here.

Batmonh Toast at Dinner

AU211440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 83 p 4

[Toast by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, at a dinner given by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, in the conference building in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stoph! Dear comrades and friends!

Allow me, highly esteemed Comrade Stoph, to express sincere thanks for the invitation to visit the GDR, for the friendly and cordial reception granted to us and for the fraternal hospitality. We are also grateful for the cordial words which were addressed to our party and government, as well as for the great appreciation of the successes of the Mongolian people in building socialism.

We are pleased with the possibility of making ourselves familiar once again with the achievements of the GDR working people in shaping the developed socialist society, with their successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The historic achievements of the GDR working people, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, are universally known. All friends and allies of the GDR, including the Mongolian people, are sincerely pleased with and filled with enthusiasm for them. They are the results of the industrious work of the GDR people and the comprehensive organizational work of their tested vanguard, the SED, as well as the result of the close universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Real existing socialism on German soil represents the great revolutionary teaching of the founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx, whose 165th birth anniversary and 100th death anniversary being celebrated now by communists of all countries and all progressive mankind.

Successful Work for the Well-Being of the Peoples

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which was achieved by the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the great Lenin opened up a way to a bright future for mankind. Thanks to the help and support of the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union, the peoples of our countries acquired the possibility of achieving true freedom and independence, implementing fundamental socioeconomic changes, and confidently building the socialist society. It is satisfactory to see how the peoples of the countries of socialism are successfully developing the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism through their self-sacrificing work.

Today we live and struggle under complicated conditions, as the most aggressive circles of imperialism, led by the United States, have set for themselves the adventurist aim of hindering the advancing development of the world and trying in vain to disturb the existing military-strategic balance and achieve military superiority over world socialism. For this purpose an unbridled arms race and a large-scale preparation for nuclear war are being pursued and a hitherto unknown war psychosis is being fanned.

Determined Struggle Against Danger of War

The Soviet Union, the GDR, the MPR, and the other fraternal socialist countries are opposing the policy and actions of the forces of aggression and militarism with the policy of peaceful coexistence, the policy aimed at preserving and strengthening detente and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

In the peace program set by the 26th CPSU Congress, in the addresses of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, as well as in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact the real ways toward disarmament, for international detente, and for strengthening peace and general security are shown.

All peace-loving forces of our globe, realistic thinking statesmen and politicians, and the progressive world public support and approve the peace initiatives of the countries of socialism because the implementation of these initiatives is the objective prerequisite for the constructive solution of the main problems of our time in the interest of peace and security of the peoples of all countries.

The MPR, together with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries, is pursuing a peaceful foreign policy aimed at preserving world peace and averting the danger of war and will continue to untiringly pursue this policy.

Dear comrades and friends, The fraternal peoples of our countries and their vanguards, the MPRP and the SED, are linked by a firm, indestructible friendship and fraternity, by joint aims and their efforts which are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The atmosphere of our meeting and our negotiations is characteristic of the relations between the MPR and the GDR, marked by cordiality, comradely, mutual interest in successes and complete mutual understanding.

The meetings and the talks between Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Erich Honecker are an important contribution to strengthening and deepening the multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries. They determine new phases of the continuing development of the multifaceted cooperation of our countries. I am convinced of the fact that our talks and negotiations, dear Comrade Stoph, will serve the further expansion of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the MPR and the GDR.

Significant Contribution to the National Economy

Our party and government, the working people of the MPR, highly assess the internationalist aid and support which the GDR is granting to us in building socialism in our country.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the government, and the people of the MPR, we once again express our deeply felt thanks to the SED Central Committee, the government and all working people of the GDR for the significant contribution to developing the national economy and culture of our country, for the active support in solving the problems ahead of us.

Once again expressing our thanks for the cordial reception and for the hospitality, I propose to raise our glasses and drink to

-- new successes and the further prospering of the GDR,

-- the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and the GDR,

-- the leaders of our parties and states, Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Erich Honecker,

-- the well-being of the highly esteemed comrade Willi Stoph,

-- your well-being, dear friends!

Batmonh Holds Press Conference

LD201859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin on Wednesday, Jambyn Batmonh said he was satisfied with the results of his visit to the GDR, which he described as a further contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. New agreements had been reached for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. He reported with satisfaction on the meetings in the Cottbus textile combine and in the meat combine in Berlin, where young Mongolians are learning trades and are gaining higher qualifications.

Full agreement was reached in all questions discussed, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed. This applied also the Mongolian position on issues of peace and security. The initiative launched by the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress for the conclusion of a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the states of the Pacific area has the full support of the GDR.

Presents Award to Honecker

AU221421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 83 p 3

[Address of Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, at ceremony awarding Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, a Mongolian state order in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker! Esteemed comrades and friends! I am sincerely pleased to have the high honor of handing over to you, dear Comrade Honecker, on behalf of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Central Committee general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the highest state award of the MPR, the Suche Bator Order.

It is a particular pleasure for me to be able to hand over to you the highest award of the MPR now, when in our fraternal countries the 165th birthday and the 100th death anniversary of the founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx, are celebrated.

Awarding you the order which bears the name of the founder of our party and the Mongolian state, the name Suche Bator, for the second time, expresses our respect for and recognition of your outstanding merits in the struggle against fascism, militarism, and imperialism, in the struggle for strengthening peace and the security of the peoples and in deepening the fraternal friendship and the close cooperation between our countries.

Highly esteemed Comrade Honecker, by your active and manifold work you have gained great prestige and due recognition as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, as an untiring internationalist and struggler for peace and socialism.

As a loyal son of the German people, as tested party and state leader of socialist Germany, you have devoted your entire conscious life and all your strength to the struggle for the victory of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism for the creation and strengthening of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, for shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, for strengthening the fraternal alliance and friendship with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Our country highly assesses the great personal contribution which you are making to the constant development of the fraternal friendship and the close cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, between the MPR and the GDR on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our countries signed by you together with Comrade Tsedenbal in 1977.

On this occasion I express to you, dear Comrade Honecker, the SED Central Committee, the government, and the people of the GDR our sincere thanks for the internationalist help and support in building socialism in the MPR on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Government of the MPR, and all the Mongolian people.

Allow me to most cordially congratulate you on this highest award on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the Government of the MPR, on behalf of Comrade Tsedenbal, and on my own behalf and wish you best health, a long life, and further great successes in your creative responsible work for the benefit of the fraternal people of the GDR in the interest of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Honecker's Address of Thanks

AU221423 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 83 p 3

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at award ceremony in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Batmonh! Dear Mongolian comrades!

With great pleasure I accept the highest state award of the MPR, the Suche Bator Order, for the second time.

Allow me to once again wholeheartedly express my personal thanks for the great honor granted to me through that award to the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Government of the MPR, as well as the Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal personally. At the same time I regard this as an expression of the appreciation for the SED, our socialist state, and its working people; a symbol of the close fraternal alliance and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples.

Today the dream of Suche Bator about a happy Mongolian people who are successfully building socialism in their home country is coming true. With great elan, industriousness, and creativity they are advancing on the path of completing the building of the material-technical basis of socialism under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist advant garde, the MPRP. As fellow fighters and friends we are sincerely satisfied with that. Concerning the relations between our two states in the firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community one may say that they reflect the invincible strength of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

To do everything to ensure that our friendship and cooperation constantly develop further, this I regard as my obligation. This serves the strengthening of socialism and our joint struggle for securing peace.

Dear Comrade Batmonh, accept once again my sincere thanks. Please convey to the MPRP and the people of the MPR my best wishes for new successes in building the socialist society. Dear Comrade Batmonh, I ask you to convey my cordial greetings and those of our Politburo to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. I want to assure you that the SED, in particular in the year that is devoted to the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, will do everything to further strengthen and consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and parties for our common cause, socialism, and peace.

Departs 21 April

LD211129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0813 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, Jambyn Batmonh, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR on Thursday and has started on his journey home.

The guest was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, who had invited him. The airport was decorated with the national flags of the GDR and the MPR, as well as with the red banner of the working class. Jambyn Batmonh inspected a guard of honor of the National People's Army together with Willi Stoph.

The Mongolian statesman took leave of the numerous GDR Government representatives who were there and of the diplomatic corps.

At the gangway Jambyn Batmonh thanked Willi Stoph again for the hospitality accorded to him and embraced him.

Joint Communique Published

AU251443 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr p 6

[Text of the communique on the visit of Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Peoples Republic Council of Ministers, to the GDR 18-21 April]

[Text] J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, was on an official, friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, from 18-21 April.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Jambyn Batmonh and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. J. Batmonh conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings of Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

During his stay in the GDR, the Mongolian prime minister visited a number of industrial enterprises and other organizations in Berlin and Cottbus. He acquainted himself with the life and labor of the people of the GDR and with their achievements in building a developed socialist society. J. Batmonh laid wreaths at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism on the main street in Berlin -- Unter-den-Linden -- and at the Treptov Park memorial to the Soviet soldiers died in the battle against fascism.

Talks were held between the two heads of governments in a cordial, friendly and business-like atmosphere, in the spirit of complete mutual understanding and identity of views on all issues discussed.

The chairman of the Councils of Ministers of the MPR and the GDR briefed each other on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP and 10th SED Congresses. They assessed the tremendous achievements of the peoples of the two countries gained under the leadership of their parties in building the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR and in the further construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

J. Batmonh and Willi Stoph emphasized the significance of the Karl Marx and modern times international conference held in Berlin, marked by a wide exchange of opinions on the influence of Karl Marx's ideas on the modern world and on the struggle for peace and social progress. Willi Stoph informed Jambyn Batmonh about labor initiatives of the people of the GDR displayed in 1983 -- Karl Marx Year -- in the name of further strengthening of their socialist motherland, consolidating peace and thus paying tribute to the great son of the German people.

During the discussion of the state and perspectives of the further development of mutual relations between the MPR and the GDR the two sides pointed out that the bilateral relations are steadily developing along ascending lines on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the 1977 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the MPR and the GDR.

It was stressed that the meetings between the two party and state leaders -- Y. Tsedenbal and Erich Honecker -- are of exclusive importance in charting the main trends of cooperation between the two countries and their interaction in the international arena. The two sides noted with deep satisfaction the further expansion and strengthening of relations between the MPRP and the SED and the fruitful development of traditional cooperation between them.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers noted the importance of contacts between parliaments, governments, ministries, and departments, between public organizations and labor collectives, and expressed resolve to promote their all-round development in every way possible.

The two sides unanimously stressed the successful realization of the agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the GDR signed in September 1980 during the friendly visit of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the MPR. Exchange of commodities is constantly expanding; cooperation in industry, agriculture, science and technology, geology, and training specialists is successfully expanding; relations in the sphere of culture, health protection, education, and tourism are also deepening, thus facilitating the further development of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The prime ministers of the two countries took into consideration the information of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on the development of economic relations between the two countries. They highly assessed the activity of the commission, which plays an important role in economic relations between the MPR and the GDR, and also the multifaceted efforts of central state organs, industrial enterprises, and workers of the two countries participating in this cooperation. They commended the labor results of workers and specialists working at MPR enterprises built or reconstructed with GDR help — Ulaanbaatar meat-packing and carpet-weaving plants and porcelain works.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the success achieved in the state farm named after Talmann in Buyr Nuur, where Mongolian workers have been working shoulder to shoulder with German specialists for many years.

Cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of geology -- mineral prospecting on Mongolian territory -- is fruitful. A renewed confirmation of that was the signing of an agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the MPR on cooperation in the field of geology during J. Batmonh's current visit to the GDR.

The two sides have agreed on the basis of the coordination program of the national economic plans of the CEMA members for 1986-1990 to start consultations between the central planning organs of the two countries in order to sign a protocol on the plans coordination outcome in 1985. The two chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed mutual interest and resolve in steadily developing all-round cooperation between the MPR and the GDR and raising its efficiency and qualitative level.

J. Batmonh expressed profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the SED, the GDR Government, and the German people for internationalist aid in socialist construction of the MPR.

In exchanging opinions on the topical international issues, the prime ministers of the two countries reiterated the consistent course of their governments aimed at warding off the threat of a new war, at ensuring peace and disarmament, and extending detente.

The two sides pointed out the necessity of the further intensification of efforts of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle against the growing nuclear threat as a result of the unprecedented spiraling of the conventional and nuclear arms race by the United States and the other imperialist powers. They resolutely condemned the policy aimed at intensifying global confrontation with the socialist countries, at unleashing a crusade against them, and at gross interference in their internal affairs.

The MPR and the GDR will constantly strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries and will enhance the political, economic, and defense might of the socialist community.

The MPR and the GDR pointed out the significance of the proposals and initiatives contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on 5 January 1983. They consider that the realization of the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, including the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would promote the reduction of military threat and strengthening of confidence between states and consolidating peace and security.

The two sides spoke out for reaching mutually-acceptable agreements on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides in the sphere of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and strategic weapons in Europe at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. They consider that the U.S. position, based on the so-called zero option or interim option, is aimed not at reaching agreements but prolonging the talks so as to realize the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This is a serious threat to peace and would exacerbate the situation in the European Continent and the world at large.

The two sides expressed their full support for the Soviet proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, in particular the proposal of 21 December 1982 on the solution of the question of nuclear weapons in Europe. In this connection, they also stressed the proposal of the Swedish Government to create in central Europe a battlefield-nuclear-weapon-free zone. The GDR reaffirmed its readiness to have its entire territory included in such a zone in the conditions of adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

The two sides, as usual, attach special significance to the continuation of the multi-faceted process on deepening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They spoke out for the earliest completion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document, including the decision to convene a conference on confidence building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides declared that the constructive proposals submitted by the socialist countries to the Vienna talks serve as a reasonable basis for making headway at the talks and for concluding a corresponding agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two sides pointed out the significance of the strict observance of agreements signed between the FRG, and socialist states, and also the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin for peace, security, and detente in international relations.

The Mongolian side expressed its support of the active foreign political course of the GDR aimed at ensuring peace, preserving and continuing detente in Europe, and developing mutually-beneficial cooperation among the states.

The prime ministers of the two countries stated that the imperialist policy of confrontation poses a growing threat to peace in Asia as well. That's why they welcome any step aimed at strengthening security in relations among the Asian states. In this connection Willi Stoph reiterated the support by the GDR of the constructive foreign policy of the MPR, and in particular Mongolia's proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The MPR and the GDR fully support the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for strengthening peace and stability and developing cooperation in Southeast Asia. They noted the constructive proposals of the three Indochina states put forward at the Vientiane summit and aimed to this end. The two sides support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful democratic reunification of the country without foreign interference and are in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops and their military equipment, including nuclear missiles, from South Korea.

The prime ministers of the MPR and the GDR pointed out the importance of the realization of realistic proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980, and of 24 August 1981.

Serious alarm was expressed over the explosive situation in the Middle East which is being exacerbated due to the continued occupation of Lebanon by Israeli troops, and the ceaseless aggressive threats of Israel against Syria. The two sides stressed the urgency of settling the conflict situation in the Middle East through talks with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, and spoke out in favour of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. They demanded unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967.

The main condition of securing the right of all states and peoples of this region to peaceful living, is in their opinion, the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The MPR and the GDR reaffirmed that solidarity of their countries with all peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that are waging a struggle for their national and social independence against imperialism, neo-colonialism, and racial discrimination.

The two countries resolutely stand against the aggressive policy and interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the Central American and Caribbean countries. They resolutely condemn the intervention of counterrevolutionary gangs into Nicaragua and reiterate their indivisible support of this Central American state.

The chairman of the Councils of Ministers of the MPR and the GDR stressed the growing role of the non-aligned countries in the struggle for preserving peace. They welcomed the decisions of the 7th Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and peacefully settling international conflicts and confirming the anti-imperialist trend of the Nonaligned Movement.

Profound satisfaction was expressed by the sides with the outcome of the meetings and talks, which, they are convinced, promote the further expansion and deepening of relations of friendship, fraternity, and close cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, between the two countries and peoples, and the common cause of strengthening fraternal ties between socialist community countries.

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of ministers, invited Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, to pay an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

KROLIKOWSKI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MAPUTO

LD251448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo, 25 Apr (ADN) -- A SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politiburo, arrived in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique today. It is to participate in the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] which begins in Maputo on Tuesday.

Werner Krolikowski and the other members of the delegation were very cordially welcomed at Maputo international airport by Mario Machungo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and minister of planning, and by other Frelimo representatives.

The head of the SED delegation, speaking to the press, described the forthcoming congress as a significant event for the country's further development. In the GDR the revolutionary struggle of Frelimo and the Mozambique people is being followed with great attention and sympathy. The parties and peoples of both countries are united by firm friendship and fraternal cooperation.

BRIEFS

USSR INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT -- Today in Berlin an important agreement was signed between the GDR and the USSR on establishing industrial enterprises and other projects. This 1984 annual protocol provides for extensive Soviet supplies in complete plants and equipment for the energy industry, cellulose and paper industry, biological research, and the communications industry. Thus in the coming year the GDR is to receive equipment and services for the Bruno Leuschner north nuclear power plant. On the basis of these cooperative relations in the energy sector, the GDR in turn is to export equipment for nuclear-power plants to the Soviet Union. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]

NEMETH-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA TALKS

LD251533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Moscow to attend the CEMA consultation on economic cooperation. The delegation is led by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee. He is accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and Hungary's permanent CEMA representative; Matyas Szuros, head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department; and Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PACT MILITARY MEETING

LD260934 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian military delegation has left for Bucharest for the session of the Warsaw Pact Military Council. The delegation is led by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of the Ministry of Defense.

TRADE UNION LEADER DEPARTS FOR SFRY VISIT

LD241336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has left for Yugoslavia. The secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions will have talks with Bogoljub Nedeljkovis, chairman of the Yugoslav Trade Union Association, in the framework of regular border meetings. After this Sandor Gaspar will visit Ljubjana, where he is going to lecture trade union activists of Slovenia Republic on the activity and tasks of Hungarian trade unions.

POZSGAY-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO PRK

For Phnom Penh coverage of a visit to Kampuchea by A Hungarian PPF delegation led by its General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, beginning 21 April, including a report on a cooperation agreement signed by the two countries, see the 25 April and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BORBANDI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KABUL

LD241052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation has left for Kabul to participate in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Afghan revolution. The delegation is lead by Janos Borbandi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy premier.

MAROTHY, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRELIMO CONGRESS

LD232003 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation led by Laszlo Marothy, party Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, has left for Mozambique. The delegation will attend the congress of Mozambique's governing party, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo].

MEHES MEETS WITH CUBAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD222007 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- Marcos Lage, Cuban minister of iron and steel and metallurgical industries, held talks in Hungary on the invitation of Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry. The two parties coordinated the tasks arising from a cooperation agreement for the assembly of Ikarus buses. They agreed to widen production, technical and scientific cooperation, particularly in the field of medical equipment, city telephone sub-exchanges and electronics. Marcos Lage left Budapest Friday.

BUDAPEST PRESS ON FUNERAL OF WRITER ILLYES

AU251222 [Editorial Report] The 23 April issues of the Budapest dailies NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, and NEPSZAVA carry reports on the funeral of prominent writer Gyula Illyes at the Farkasret Cemetery in Budapest on 22 April. The reports note that the religious rites were celebrated by the titular bishop, Dr Gellert Belon, coadjutor of Pecs, and attended by thousands of mourners, members of his family, and "numerous heads and members of Budapest diplomatic missions." A guard of honor was mounted at his catafalque by "eminent figures of our country's political, social, and cultural life, including several members of the MSZMP Politburo, the Presidential Council, and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic." Valedictories were delivered by Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, "on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. On behalf of his friends, colleagues at home and admirers, and on behalf of his Hungarian fellow writers and admirers beyond the borders, Endre Illes and Andras Suto bade farewell to the deceased." The bulk of the reports consist of the valedictories, all of which are extremely complimentary and positive, without any criticism, of his life, world outlook, and literary works and activity.

JARUZELSKI MEETS JOURNALISTS UNION LEADERS

LD240130 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP) -- On 23 April, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the leadership of the Polish Union of Journalists: Chairman K. Krzyzagorski; Deputy Chairmen H. Maziejuk, F. Dluzak, and Z. Lakomski; General Secretary E. Fethke; and Secretary A. Maslyankiewicz.

The leadership of the Polish Union of Journalists informed the chairman of the Council of Ministers of journalists' present situation and on the state of preparations for the first national congress of the Polish Union of Journalists, which will take place in the beginning of this June. During the talk much attention was devoted to the tasks of Polish journalism and the role of the union in the social and political life of the country.

The leadership of the Polish Union of Journalists expressed satisfaction over the considerate attitude of party and state authorities to questions connected with the improvement of work of (?editorial boards) and journalists.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski highly assessed the activeness of the Polish Union of Journalists and of journalists in the difficult process of implementing the program of the 9th PZPR Congress, their participation in extending the sphere of citizens' activeness and the rallying together of the people around the tasks aimed at getting the country out of the crisis and strengthening socialist Poland. He also stressed that the duty of journalists is conscientiousness and objectivity, the promulgation of positive initiatives and decisions, and the highlighting and condemnation of negative occurrences that hamper socioeconomic processes, restrict the mechanisms of social control, and render the dialogue between the authorities and the population more difficult.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers accepted the invitation given him by the Polish Union of Jouranlists to the First National Congress of the Polish Union of Journalists.

Participating in the meeting were: Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Bogdan Jachacz, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee; and Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek.

CITIZENS MILITIA COMMANDER ON CELEBRATIONS

LD251803 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice has appealed to the community to hold dignified celebrations on Labor Day and the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution. They should pass in an atmosphere of calm and respect for the values which they symbolize.

Major General Jozef Bejm, commander in chief of the Citziens Militia, presented a report on the situation in the country in which he described the preparations of the opposition for counterdemonstrations. He said that the state organs appointed to protect order and public security will cope with their statutory obligations and social expectations in every situation.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, TRADE

AU221715 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Henryk Chadzinski interview with Stanislaw Wylupek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: "The Agreement Is Still Very Much Alive and Fruitful"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The anniversary of the agreement for friendship, mutual assistance, and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, which was signed on 21 April 1945, is a fitting occasion to review and appraise in retrospect this fundamental act which initiated the cooperation between our two countries. Since you are concerned with the economic part of this cooperation, I would like to ask you for a very concise assessment of this agreement from the economic viewpoint and of today's hopes for the future.

[Answer] One could write a paper or even a special treatise on this theme. Recent years have given us the opportunity to learn the significance of the cooperation which reaches back to the document signed in April 1945. It was during the most difficult period for our economy that imports from the Soviet Union were, to all intent and purpose, the economy's sole, sure source of raw and other materials, as well as of other goods which were of crucial importance. The volume of these imports is generally known so I will not repeat the importance many imported foodstuffs have for the stable working of many sectors of the economy. But we must realize that assistance from our Soviet friends comes in many different forms. These range from additional credits through the support of freely convertible currency and even in the shape of non-returnable loans, to supplies of raw and other materials for processing in Polish plants, supplies, and materials which are delivered on top of the quotas agreed on annually in order to ensure that the workers of these plants have work. We must also be aware that these fundamentally important imports for our economy were being delivered regularly even when Polish exporters were unable to fulfill their commitments for reasons already known to us.

[Question] What was our joint turnover in 1982 and what kinds of trends did it illustrate?

[Answer] Poland's general trade turnover with the USSR in 1982 closed at R9,034,000,000; this was 12.4 percent more than in 1981. R4,202,000,000 came from exports from Poland while our imports from the Soviet Union amounted to R4,832,000,000. So one can say that in comparison with 1981, Polish imports rose by 29.5 percent, considerably faster than did turnover.

[Question] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej said at a meeting with representatives of exporters' clubs to the USSR that Polish imports could still be more than R600 million since this was the sum originally agreed on with our partner. Our imports potential was simply left unexploited. We are particularly interested in anything which could increase the range of goods in Polish shops. ZYCIE WARSZAWY even published an article on this wasted opportunity. Will it be possible to obtain these market goods this year, especially as part of the additional credit?

[Answer] You are referring to the agreement signed on 23 July 1982 concerning additional supplies to Poland to the value of R140 million. Indeed, in 1982 this agreement was responsible for the drawing up of contracts whose sum total only amounted to R38 million.

Wasting such a chance in our market situation is simply inadmissible. It is for this reason that we must do everything to ensure that the resources which can also be used this year are in fact supplied to our market; however, this requires more energetic activities, competence, and efficiency from all the trade and technical outlets involved. A more citizen-like view of imports must surely be taken in the light of the empty shelves in our shops. In these circumstances, every consignment of color TV's, refrigerators, cameras, and other market goods which can additionally improve our market is worth its weight in bold. We know that our partner expects to deliver any goods to us which are available to him at a given moment. These are not always the traditional quality goods which our customers are used to. However, if someone asks for additional supplies, then he cannot be too choosy, expecially if he takes the real needs of consumers in Poland into account. I believe that the decisions made by the ministries involved will inspire greater efficiency in the work of trade outlets and from technical services.

We know that Soviet supplies play a fundamental role on our balance sheet of liquid and gas fuels. The possibility of increased imports of crude oil are limited. There is, instead, a chance of acquiring a greater quantity of gas, and we have been exchanging views precisely on this topic with our partners for some time. This is a basic matter, since reducing the gas deficit will be especially important after 1985. We can obtain this gas in exchange for our assistance in developing the raw materials base in the USSR.

This is, of course, a very important example, but only one of many, because the Polish economy is currrently involved with the economy of the USSR through many streams of joint activity which include various sectors of the economy and technology. Completely new areas of cooperation are occuring along with the old, and I am certain that the next years will also bring opportunities which we cannot fully foresee today. Since we began, therefore, with a review of the theme of the 1945 agreement, we can say that it is clear how life constantly improves and develops. Only one thing does not change and that is the certainty that we can count on our partner when in need and that the principles of this agreement stress that cooperation and mutual benefits remain unchanged. However, the forms, methods and areas of cooperation, as well as its scale and significance in satisfying the progressive needs of our countries, are being developed.

GUS RELEASES FIGURES FOR PRODUCTION TRADE

LD191515 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 April -- Poland's Central Statistical Office (GUS) today issued a communique saying that the country's material production and labour productivity kept up the upwards tendencies throughout last March. The socialized industry and house building recorded higher output than a year ago.

Sold production of the socialist industry (in constant prices) was 7 percent up last March from the level in March of the previous year and more than 12 percent up from last February -- but as concerns comparable working time it stayed closely to the level of last February.

In comparison with last March, production increased in almost all branches of industry, with the highest growth recorded in iron metallurgy, precision industry, electro-engineering and electronic, chemical, whiteware, paper, leather and food industry.

Hard coal output in March amounted to 17 million tons while in the first quarter of this year it was 47.5 million tons, and in the two periods it corresponded to the levels of the respective periods last year.

Labour productivity per employee in the socialized industry was up 9 per cent last March and up 13 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the respective periods of 1982.

Agriculture had favourable climatic conditions in winter and early spring. Plant vegetation was two weeks early this year and farming works [words indistinct] earlier than usual. The purchase of slaughter hogs dropped by 9.7 per cent in the first quarter of the year from the respective period last year, and in March it was the same as in March of the previous year.

The basic production of [word indistinct] construction assembly was by 11.7 per cent higher last March than in March of the previous year, and it was 13 per cent up from the level [word indistinct] February.

In foreign trade, Polish exports (in current prices) were down 11.1 per cent and imports were up 6.7 per cent from March 1982 when outstanding turnovers of January and February had been additionally realized. In the first quarter of the year exports increased 12.6 per cent and imports rose by 24.2 per cent, comparing to the respective period last year.

Polish exports to the socialist countries dropped by 2.9 percent last March from the level of March 1982, and imports from these countries rose by 5.8 per cent.

Overall exports to the socialist countries totalled 122.2 billion zlotys and imports hit 125.4 billion zlotys in the months from last January through March. In comparison with the first quarter of last year, Polish exports rose by 24 per cent and imports went up by 23.2 per cent. The deficit in trade with the socialist countries totalled 3.2 billion zlotys.

Exports to the capitalist countries slumped by 19.4 per cent last March and imports increased by 8.1 per cent. Overall exports to the capitalist countries totalled (?91.7) billion zlotys and [word indistinct] the same [words indistinct] the first quarter of last year.

The exports slump hit products of the electro-engineering and light industry as well as housing projects. At the same time, exports of the remaining products increased.

Polish imports from the capitalist countries totalled (?76.9) billion zlotys and climbed 25.8 percent in the first quarter of the year, with the trade surplus totalling 14.8 billion zlotys.

In the first quarter of the year imports of supplies increased by about 20 per cent in constant prices over the respective period of 1982. The growth took place chiefly in products of the electro-engineering, metallurgical, chemical and light industry.

The average volume of employment in the basic sectors of the socialized economy -- industry, housing, transport, communications and trade -- was down by 54,600 last March from the level in March of the previous year.

The average monthly pay in the above mentioned sectors of economy rose by 27.5 per cent from March of 1982. It amounted to [words indistinct] including 30,360 zlotys in mining and [passage indistinct].

VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS MEET

AU181150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Strengthening the Unity and Action Effectiveness of All PZPR Cells"]

[Text] The 13 April PZPR Central Committee session of chairmen of the Voivodship Party Control Commissions was devoted to the commissions' current tasks posed by the recent PZPR accountability-programmatic campaign, the country's present sociopolitical and economic situation, and the National Conference of Workers Aktivs.

On the strength of the information about the activities of the Central Party Control Commission and the local party control commissions last year, the session discussed some aspects of the Voivodship Party Control Commissions' work, especially in party jurisdiction and preventive-educational activities. One of the session's crucial results is the detailed formulation of the forms and lines of cooperation between the Voivodship Party Control Commissions and the Voivodship Revision Commissions of the PZPR.

The session, which was chaired by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, was attended by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Revision Commission, and by Colonel Stefan Rutkowski, chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Polish Armed Forces.

The discussion was initiated by the speech by Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, who referred to the experience and evaluations of the PZPR accountability campaign and stressed that it had proved that the party's political-organizational discipline was clearly improved and that the unity and effectiveness of all cells of the PZPR were strengthened. All the same, the campaign also laid bare the weaknesses of party work, the passivity of some party members and organizations, a not always consistent implementation of party resolutions, an unsatisfactory level of training activities and so on. This makes it necessary for party control commissions to take the appropriate action.

The main duty of commissions' members is to promote the party members' awareness of tasks resulting from party statutes and regulations, from the meeting of party cells and from analyses and evaluations of the sociopolitical and economic situation. It is extremely important to intensify direct contacts with the parimary party organizations and to control party jurisdiction and preventive-educational activities in party organizations, especially in large plants and in communities holding various views. The commission's work should be improved with the help of preventive and cautionary talks with those who violate statutory and moral norms. The Voivodship Party Control Commission should inform on a larger scale party committees and organizations about the evaluations and conclusions stemming from party jurisdiction and control activities.

The chairmen of the Voivodship Party Control Commissions who took the floor discussed the experience of their own activities and presented the conclusions resulting from the accountability campaign, which helped their commissions to sum up their achievements since the ninth party congress. They stressed that it is necessary to comprehensively view the present tasks of the party and control commissions. For example, they said, there is a lack of measures to deepen one's knowledge of the key issues that stimulate the militancy of party ranks -- to deepen it through research and analyses carried out together with voivodship committees and their problem commissions.

The participants in the discussion pondered on the ways of effectively preventing all features of social ills, bribery, corruption, profiteering, waste, disrespect for public property and nonobservance of social and job discipline. They stressed that supporting the activities to implement the anti-inflationary and austerity programs is an extremely crucial task of all party control commissions. The evaluation of the attitudes of party members must also be carried out in this context. Incompetence, bad economic management, and waste must be stopped with the help of all the means and instruments that the party possesses.

The participants in the discussion also criticized the continued cases of irresolute implementation of party resolutions, which is a result of unsatisfactory control activities. They agreed that it would be useful to promote cooperation with the PZPR revision commissions, which have statutory powers to control the implementation of party resolutions.

Speaking at the end of the session, Jerzy Urbanski referred to the current tasks facing the party control commissions and stressed the special importance of the style in which specific problems are solved.

There can be no place for red tape, formalism, and unconcern, but there is plenty of place for intensive efforts to strengthen ideological and organizational unity, internal consolidation and discipline.

J. Urbanski also stressed the need to cultivate one's sensitivity to observance of the principles of social justice. Public sensitivity during the present period of inflation, economic crisis, and market difficulties is much higher than ever before. This is why the response of party control commissions must be consistent with public moods and the results of their activities must be more obvious. For this reason it is necessary to react to press hints and to the information supplied by the party and prosecuting and control bodies. Equally important is to exonerate people from unjust accusations and to draw consequences in the case of slanderers and incorrigibly quarrelsome people.

J. Urbanski devoted some attention to the party control commissions' participation in combating bad economic management and waste. The crux of the matter is that all control commissions must without exception participate in this struggle, must take resolute practical action and must inform plant workers, party organizations, and the working people about the results of their activities. Control commissions must be equally resolute and prompt in responding to the proposals addressed to them during the PZPR accountability-programmatic campaign.

MILEWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR LAW, ORDER COMMISSION

LD222316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] The Commission for Law and Order of the PZPR Central Committee today discussed the cadre situation and methods for raising the political and professional level of cadres in public prosecution and the Ministry of Justice. The discussion was summed up by the chairman of the meeting, Miroslaw Milewski. He said that the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress concerning the strengthening of socialist law and order should be implemented consistently. The demands made on the cadres in public prosecution and the judiciary are growing all the time. When assessing cadres, one must consider not only knowledge, but also efficiency in action, political culture, and ideological consciousness. Cadres, especially those enforcing the law, are constantly open to scrutiny in their daily routine in the service of socialist society, Miroslaw Milewski said.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS LENIN'S ANNIVERSARY

AU221812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- The anniversary of 113 years since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was marked in Bucharest through a festive meeting held on April 22.

The meeting was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies under the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, representatives of cultural and scientific institutes, numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions, party and state activities, veteran militants of the RCP and the working-class movement of Romania, scientists, men of letters and artists, students, pupils and military.

Present were also the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, and members of his embassy.

Ilie Radulescu, member of the CC of the RCP director-general of the Romanian radio and television stations, evoked V.I. Lenin's personality and revolutionary activity.

At the end of the festive meeting a documentary was shown illustrative of V.I. Lenin's life and activity. The participants in the meeting saw round then an exhibition of photographs organized on the same occasion.

Radulescu Address

AU251510 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 83 p 5

[Report on speech by Ilie Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and general director of Romanian radio-television, at the 22 April festive meeting held in Bucharest to mark Lenin's 113th birthday]

[Excerpts] In the revolution for anti-imperialist, antifascist, national and social liberation, begun in August 1944 under the Communist Party's leadership, the Romanian people turned their weapons against the Hitlerite oppressors and participated with their human and material capability in the war for defeating fascist Germany. It was in the anti-Hitlerite war, which was waged shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers, that fraternity in arms was sealed between the Romanian and Soviet soldiers and that a lasting basis for Romanian-Soviet friendship was established.

The relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples were raised to a higher level during the years of socialism and underwent a forceful development. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union and the declaration on constantly developing cooperation and fraternal friendship between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed at the highest level, are an adequate political and legal framework and the program for developing long-term and multifaceted Romanian-Soviet cooperation. A decisive contribution to continuously increasing relations between our countries and peoples has been made and is being made by the meetings and talks at the highest level. The December 1982 meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was part and parcel of this.

Romanian-Soviet relations based on the principles of scientific socialism, fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and on comradely assistance, continue to develop in the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical, and other fields.

The development of the alliance and cooperation with the USSR and with the socialist countries is a programatic guideline which was also reasserted in the 12th RCP Congress documents, thus constituting an essential feature of the international policy practiced by our party and state.

In the section devoted to international political issues, the speaker stressed that in the current conditions of a particular complex nature, Romania believes -- as has been repeatedly stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- that it is more necessary than ever to constructively approach and resolve the major problems confronting mankind by proceeding from the vital requirement of lessening tension, safegarding peace, and strengthening detente; from complete renunciation of the policy of force; from settling conflicts and all differences between states by peaceful means alone, by negotiations; and from strict respect in international relations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence, and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and respect for each nation's right to develop freely and as it desires on the road to socioeconomic progress.

The great responsibility devolving on peoples is to do all they can to ensure peace and the peoples' supreme right to existence, life, and free and independent development for each country. In this respect, our country believes that an agreement must be reached this year on stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, on the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones, so as to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons as the only guarantee for real security on our continent.

Our country is intensively developing cooperation with all socialist countries and, within this framework, is paying great attention to friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries. Romania believes it is necessary to develop cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries and to take firm action to strengthen their solidarity and and unity, which is in the interest of each socialist country and of all socialist states and to the benefit of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Along with expanding relations at a bilateral level with each socialist country, Romania is paying special attention to the CEMA's efforts to expand cooperation between member countries and intensify specialization and cooperation in industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors.

Romania is also developing cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member countries and military cooperation with them for defending themselves against an imperialist aggression.

Our country attaches great importance to developing broad relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, and continues to promote -- in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence -- relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. In the spirit of its rich traditions, our party is actively developing cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist, social democratic parties, and all progressive and democratic forces on the basis of respect for each party's independence and for its right to independently formulate its political, strategic, and tactical line in keeping with the conditions in which it is carrying out its activity.

In creatively applying the universal principles of scientific socialism to the conditions in our epoch and the conditions of each separate country, the communist and workers parties are carrying on the work of changing the society, they are developing the revolutionary theory and contributing to constantly enriching the treasury of thought and experience of the overall communist and workers movement.

In conclusion, the speaker said: On the 113th birthday, the greatest homage the Romanian communists and the workers class in our country are paying to the memory of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is their work full of devotion and upsurge aimed at implementing the RCP's policy -- an expression of creative Marxism-Leninism in Romania -- and at fulfilling the complex program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism -- a sure road to continuously improving the well-being and civilization of all our people and a valuable contribution by our people to increasing the force and international influence of socialism and a contribution to achieving a better and more just world.

MINISTER NECULA CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU221859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- During the visit he paid to the Soviet Union Dumitru Necula, minister of machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics, met with I.P. Ryabov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and had talks with the Soviet ministers of electrical engineering industry, machine building for the light and food industries and household appliance, aircraft industry, iron and steel industry and non-ferrous metallurgy. Aspects were approached regarding the expansion of mutual exchanges and the development of collaboration in the manufacture of technological equipment specific to the respective branches.

REPORT ON RIBICIC'S 18 APRIL DINNER TOAST

AU191415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0957 GMT 19 Apr 83

["Toast by Mitja Ribicic" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/04/1983 -- Proposing a toast at the official dinner given on April 18 by President Nicolae Ceausescu in his honour, Mitja Ribicic expressed full satisfaction at his meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu and pointed out that the Romanian-Yugoslav traditional summit interviews have contributed greatly not only to bilateral knowledge but also to making, each time, a step forward in solving the numerous problems emerged in the zone where the two countries are sited, and in the contemporary world as a whole. Last October, just as we do now, we reviewed the good relations and the particularly good collaboration existing between the LCY and the RCP. We also noted that all conditions existed for further development of these relations on multiple planes.

Referring to the economic crisis of the contemporary world, he showed the capitalist countries to be able to solve a series of problems at the cost of their working class, and he said:

"Yet, we are socialist countries and are duty bound to solve problems in such a way as to provide the rights the working people are entitled to, the right to work, to a dignified life".

He added that under these difficult economic circumstances efforts have to be intensified, each country having to solve the problems it is confronted with.

Next, Mitja Ribicic noted the present international relations to be burdened by a grave crisis hurting the widest sectors of activity and stressed that weapons had to be used under no circumstances for solving problems, that all peaceful forms had to be found for solving the existing problems.

Evoking the proceedings of the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries where all the countries declared for peaceful solutions to problems, the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY highlighted that within the Nonaligned Movement Yugoslavia made constant efforts for solving the problems confronting mankind at present.

Yugoslavia's peoples, he said, share the belief expressed here by President Ceausescu, that Europe is a region that can pose the greatest danger in the world at present, and highlighted Yugoslavia to speak up for a successful conclusion of the Madrid reunion and for continuation of the process established in Helsinki. Being a non-nuclear country, Yugoslavia is taking action also for turning the Mediterranean into a zone free of nuclear weapons, into a zone of collaboration and peace, without pressures made by the big powers, he added.

Concluding his toast, Mitja Ribicic noted that in order to build socialism Yugoslavia needs international collaboration and the support of friends, and "among these friends we believe the Romanian people to be one of the most sincere."

BRIEFS

TOURISM MINISTER IN FRANCE -- Paris (AGERPRES) 12/4/1983 -- Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian minister of tourism and sports, now visiting France, had talks with Roland Carraz, secretary of state in the French Government, in charge of tourism. Mutual wish was expressed on the occasion to intensify the Romanian-French relations also in tourism, and they analyzed the existing possibilities in this respect. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 12 Apr 83 AU]

OIL DRILLING -- Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1983 -- Under a cooperation contract, experts of the Romanian foreign trade enterprise Rompetrol started recently to perform drilling operations in Jordan, by means of an electrically driven drilling rig "F-200", a modern achievement of the relevant Romanian industry, able to bore wells down to 4,500 m. Jordan is the 33rd country with which Romania cooperates in the field of hydrocarbons. Thousands of Romanian oilmen, geologists and geophysicists, experts in drillings, engineers and technicians performed or are performing extensive works for seismic and geological tappings, for drilling and exploiting wells of crude and gas in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana the GDR, India, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Poland, Syria, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, the Yemen Arab Republic, and other oil-producing countries or countries willing to identify and evaluate their reserves in this sector. At present, the Romanian specialty industry produces the whole range of drilling equipment for average and great depths, from 1,200 m to 10,000 m. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 12 Apr 83 AU]

PLANINC LEAVES FOR BELGIAN VISIT 25 APR

LD251422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left Belgrade today for Brussels for an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium with the desire that the talks and results of the visit contribute to the normalization of friendly relations between the two countries which were disturbed by the well-known activity of anti-Yugoslav terrorist groups in Belgium.

Milka Planinc is visiting Brussels at the invitation of Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. The visit is expected to confirm the successful normalization of bilateral relations and stimulate the all-round development of mutual economic cooperation.

As part of her 3-day trip, the Yugoslav premier will officially visit Luxembourg and the Commission of the European Community in Brussels.

These visits reflect the ascending line of development in mutual relations and the joint interest in the need for their promotion and enrichment.

The visit to the European Community Commission provides an opportunity, directly following the coming into force of the agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and the European Community, to examine at a high level topical issues and new possibilities in developing and promoting economic and broader mutual cooperation.

Milka Planinc was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Louis Mouraux, charge d'affaires and first secretary at the Belgian Embassy; Dr Frank Hesske, deputy head of the European Community Commission delegation; Dhimitrios Makris, Greek ambassador; and Wolfgang Gerz, charge d'affaires and senior advisor in the FRG Embassy.

Greeted by Nothomb on Arrival

LD252229 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] This afternoon Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, [FEC] arrived in Brussels on a 4-day official visit to Belgium at the invitation of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

She was given a warm welcome at Zaventem Airport, which was decorated with Yugoslav and Belgian state flags for the occasion. Milka Planinc was met by Belgian Vice Prime Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. In addition to a large number of high-ranking officials of Belgium and the European Community, Esad Ceric, Yugoslav ambassador to Belgium and Ambassador Boro Rafajlovski, head of our mission to the European Community, along with his associates, were also present at the airport. After a short time in the airport lounge, Milka Planinc and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb drove to the Sivenberg Chateau where the president of the Federal Executive Council will stay during her visit.

Meets With King Baudouin

LD261058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today's official visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, to Brussels began this morning with a reception with the Belgian sovereign. King Baudouin received Milka Planinc at 1000 and engaged with her for about 30 minutes in a very cordial and friendly conversation. It is understood that the Belgian sovereign and Milka Planinc exchanged views on relations between the two countries and on the possibilities for their further expansion.

Shortly afterwards, at about 1100, Milka Planinc will be received in the Brussels town hall where a short ceremony will be held. Official Yugoslav-Belgian talks will begin exactly at noon. The heads of the delegations, Prime Minister Martens, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will first meet alone and will be joined by their associates later.

It is understood that the talks will be followed by a private luncheon in the Sivenberg Chateau. The chateau is Milka Planinc's residence during her visit to Belgium.

BORBA REPORTS JOINT SFRY-COLOMBIA COMMUNIQUE

AU151401 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Colombia believe that the increasingly more frequent application of force, military interventions, and imposition of bloc concepts are an attempt at undermining the position of the nonaligned and other developing countries, which thus become the targets of pressure and foreign intervention in their internal affairs. This is stated in the communique released today in connection with the conclusion of the visit of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to Colombia.

Viewing the present world situation with great concern, Zarkovic and Betancur, assessed that this situation could be overcome solely by a democratization of international relations, by respecting the UN Charter and a constant and daily application of the original principles of nonalignment.

The moral and political authority of the Nonaligned Movement -- the communique stresses -- justifies the statement that this policy is now the most effective instrument of peace.

Success of the Seventh Summit

On behalf of Yugoslavia, Zarkovic expressed great satisfaction with Colombia's joining the Nonaligned Movement, thus becoming the 101st member of this family of nations enjoying equal rights.

The two statesmen assessed with satisfaction the success of the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Countries which confirmed the movement's loyalty to the original principles and strengthened its nonbloc and independent nature.

Deeply concerned over the arms race and the failure of initiatives aimed at ending this arms race, representatives of the two countries assessed as an urgent need that the entire international community begin seeking solutions for this dangerous and very serious problem.

The international community was also called on to study the proposals on this problem which were submitted to the summit meeting in New Delhi.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America, the two statesmen expressed their full support for Argentina's legitimate demands for a return of the Malvinas, South Sandwich and South Georgia Islands, through negotiations and in accordance with UN recommendations.

The problems which provoke tension and conflicts in Central America -- according to the assessment of Zarkovic and Betancur -- should be solved exclusively in a peaceful way, by respecting the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries of this area. These countries should also be ensured the conditions for their political, social, and economic development.

Necessary Dialogue

In Central America, it is necessary to bring about a dialogue between all sides in conflict so as to seek a solution through negotiations, it is said in the communique. In this context, Zarkovic assessed as important the initiative of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela made on the (Contador) Island which can create a more favorable climate for establishing peace in Central America.

Both sides expressed deep concern over the present world economic situation, which can be solved solely by creating a new international economic order.

The relations between Yugoslavia and Colombia are based on the principles of equality and sovereignty, full respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and for this reason these relations have developed successfully in various fields. However, it was assessed that economic relations could be even better.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English on 13 Apr at 1140 GMT adds that the two sides also pressed for seeking of a just and integral solution for the situation in the Middle East, with full respects for the right of the Palestinian people to their own state.

[Problems of South-East Asia and Afghanistan must be solved in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter, the communique said.

[To surmount the economic crisis in the world, all countries are called to invest maximum efforts for launching of global negotiations. The sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade was assessed as an exceptional opportunity for consideration of the world economic situation and adoption of concrete measures.]

REPORT ON SFRY-BOLIVIA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD152003 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bolivia have agreed to promote their economic ties as much as possible and, as two non-aligned countries, to coordinate their actions toward overcoming international tensions.

In a joint communique signed here yesterday evening, Thursday, by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic, the two countries stress that they will most decisively uphold peaceful solutions to all disputes and urge the elimination of force as an instrument in international affairs.

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, the communique states, has contributed to strengthening the unity of action of the non-aligned countries.

The two sides maintain that the sixth UNCTAD, to be held in Belgrade in June, will be an outstanding opportunity for analyzing the present world economic situation and passing measures for the solution of questions vital for the developing countries.

In the joint communique, Yugoslavia and Bolivia state concern over the developments in Central America and uphold the right of the peoples and countries of the region to autonomous, independent and democratic social-political and economic development.

The problems in Central America, the two sides set out, must be solved by peaceful means, through negotiations of all interested state and political forces.

The two sides give support to Argentina in terms of a solution to the Malvinas problem through negotiations and in keeping with decisions of the United Nations and resolutions adopted by the non-aligned countries.

In the joint communique, Yugoslavia gives support to the just and legitimate right to Bolivia to a direct and sovereign exit to the Pacific.

Yugoslavia and Bolivia have expressed the wish for further advancement of cooperation, in particular, economic, scientific-technical and cultural. The two countries have signed a protocol on economic, financial and technical cooperation and have abolished visas.

The protocol on cooperation envisages mutual bank credits for trade promotion and a Yugoslav credit of twenty million dollars to Bolivia for purchases of Yugoslav industrial equipment, agricultural machinery and energy facilities.

Agreement has also been reached on Yugoslavia's participation in Bolivian development projects which are being carried out within the Andean Pact, with the assistance of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

In the Yugoslav-Bolivian communique, President Siles Zuazo, in the name of the government and the people of Bolivia, pays special tribute and recognition to Marshall Josip Broz Tito as a great leader and a founder of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

GUYANA: REPORT ON BURNHAM, ZARKOVIC TOASTS

LD181047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Concern at the crisis in international relations and satisfaction with the good development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guyana are accents from the toasts proposed by President Forbes Burnham of Guyana and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, at the state dinner here last night Sunday.

Sharply denouncing the arms race, Guyana's president drew attention to no lesser importance of the economic crisis that, in his opinion, required the establishment of a new international economic order.

Giving a part of his toast to the situation in Latin America, in its Caribbean area in particular, Burnham said neither hidden nor open interventions can put the clock back. The peoples in the Caribbean areas are entitled to create their own foreign policies for themselves and go on along their chosen roads without outside intervention or imposed patronage, he evaluated.

Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guyana sets an example of how mutual economic cooperation among the nonaligned should be strengthened, Burnham emphasized. A particular part of his toast was devoted by Burnham to the personality of President Tito of Yugoslavia in whose honour a bust was laid in the centre of Georgetown.

In his reply to the toast, Vidoje Zarkovic painted a dark picture of the international situation today. The world has become so much interdependent that today it is impossible to solve key questions without equal shares for all countries and peoples in it and without full democratization of relations among nations, he evaluated. Within this context, the policy of nonalignment is the only possible alternative, he said.

Zarkovic also pointed to the particular importance of the forthcoming 6th UNCTAD conference to take place in Belgrade in June, appealing to all countries to try hard to make this gathering a success.

Zarkovic underlined that joint attachment to the policy of nonalignment and identity or similitude of views on the most significant international questions are a basis for further friendship between Yugoslavia and Guyana and promotion of their relations on the grounds of equality and mutual respect.

NEDELJKOVIC CONFERS WITH HUNGARY'S GASPAR

LD251549 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Tikvess, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the Yugoslav and Hungarian trade unions is developing successfully, in particular as regards the border towns and communes and the union organizations in Croatia, Vojvodina and Slovenia and those in the neighboring Hungarian regions.

This assessment was put forward by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, and Sandor Gaspar, president of the Hungarian trade unions. Gaspar arrived yesterday on a visit to Yugoslavia.

The talks were held at Tikvess, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

Gaspar Arrives in Slovenia

LD260918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, who is paying an offical visit to our country, arrived in Slovenia this evening. He was welcomed at Ljubljana railway station by Marjan Orozen, president of the Republican Council of the Slovene Trade Union Federation.

While in Slovenia, Sandor Gaspar will deliver a lecture to the aktiv of the Slovene trade unions on the role of the Hungarian trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, will also have talks with Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee.

MAMULA MEETS WITH VISITING GUINEAN MINISTER

LD221736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for National Defence Admiral Branko Mamula today (Friday) received Defence Minister and Politbureau Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea General Lansana Diane, now on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. At cordial and friendly talks between General Lansana Diane and Admiral Branko Mamula views were exchanged on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between armed forces of the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

Minister Departs 23 Apr

LD231526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister and member of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) Central Committee Politbureau, General Lansana Diane left Belgrade on Saturday. General Diane had been on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia for talks on the furtherance of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRELIMO CONGRESS

LD241131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today left for Maputo where it will attend the Fourth FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Congress. The delegation was seen off at Zagreb airport by Celestin Sardelic, executive secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

PRESIDENCY AFFIRMS SUPPORT OF NAMIBIAN STRUGGLE

LD260414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia, together with the other nonaligned countries, attaches great importance to the role of the United Nations and the entire international community in urgently putting an end to the South African regime's illegal occupation of Namibia. This is stressed in a message from the Presidency of Yugoslavia to the international conference on support to the Namibian people's struggle for independence which opened in Paris today, Monday.

Yugoslavia will continue extending support to the heroic struggle of the Namibian people who, headed by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as their sole and authentic representative, are waging a struggle for liberation and the creation of an independent state on the principles of equality and freedom.

The situation created by the Pretoria regime's apartheid policy against the Namibian people, as well as the policy of intimidation and terrorism it implements against neighboring countries, is seen as one of the most serious threats to world peace.

The message expresses confidence that the Paris conference will contribute to the early implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Namibia.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR UNCTAD SESSION

AU211426 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] We begin the review of news from our country with the report on the session of Yugoslavia's Presidency at which the Presidency was informed on our country's political and organizational preparations for the sixth UNCTAD session which will be held in Belgrade from 6 to 30 June.

At the session, the significance was emphasized which the international community attaches to that great meeting as an opportunity for a comprehensive and integral examination of the key problems of international economic relations and development. The session especially stressed the expectations of the nonaligned and other developing countries which were expressed in the views and conclusions on the sixth UNCTAD session adopted by the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

Bearing in mind the character and significance of the forthcoming UNCTAD session, Yugoslavia's Presidency stressed that all the factors responsible for preparations in our country should make maximum efforts to ensure that Yugoslavia, both as the host and as a participant of the session, will make an appropriate contribution to its successful course and outcome.

FEDERAL CHAMBER VIEWS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD251929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- After considering the report by our country's delegation on the work of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi with delegates from the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and adopting the appropriate conclusions, Federal Chamber delegates held a session today at which they adopted the annual program for the SFRY Assembly's cooperation with other states' representative bodies.

Realizing that our assembly's cooperation with other states' representative bodies is an integral part of Yugoslavia's international activity aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world and at consolidating its international position as an independent, nonaligned, self-managing, and socialist country, Federal Chamber delegates also took into account the need to economize and boost economic stabilization and considerably reduced this year's program so that it only contains plans for those activities which are very necessary or which have already been agreed upo .

This year's cooperation program between the assembly and other states' parliaments, the explanation of the program states, is designed to take into account the main guidelines for our country's foreign political activity. In fact, parliamentary contacts with other representative bodies should contribute to realizing our programs and aims.

These contacts should contribute to the implementation of economic stabilization in our society, to the efforts to overcome the increasingly pronounced difficulties and disproportions in the exchange of goods and to the reduction of payment and trade deficits in the spirit of the SFRY Assembly resolution on realizing the social plan for Yugoslavia's development in 1981-85.

LCY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD202014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Commission for International Cooperation discussed at its seventh session held today, with Dr Dusan Dragosavac in the chair, some aspects of today's world crises and the (?strategies) of the progressive and democratic force to overcome them.

The statement from the session quotes the commission's assessment about the processes in the world economy, particularly the present economic crisis, pointing increasingly to the link between political and economic trends and the struggle for the economic and political equality of peoples and countries to overcome the existing system of international economic relations and that in this respect the organized activity of the economically insufficiently developed countries is of great significance. This is, after all, the meaning of the struggle of the countries of the underdeveloped world contained in the policy of the Nonaligned Movement directed against all forms of inequality, domination, and exploitation in international relations.

Economic inequality in relations between developing countries and highly developed countries is exacerbating, above all, due to attempts not only to retain this inequality, but also to deepen it and to shift the burden of the present world economic crisis onto underdeveloped and developing countries. This is accompanied by the crisis of international political relations, reflected in the many war conflicts, in real and potential crisis hotbeds of which every one individually and all collectively could turn into a world armed conflict with unforseeable consequences. This is also accompanied by a profound crisis of detente which is deepened by the superpower's struggle to expand spheres of interest and zones of influence, by hegemonist aspirations of individual countries as well as by wars between countries which invoke the same social and political system, and thus individual socialist countries and communist and workers' parties are also in severe conflict.

The statement goes on to stress that the commission paid particular attention to the social nature of the world crisis and its further possible reflections on the development of circumstances in the world, and it was noted in this context that the present crisis affects all social systems without exception. In this connection, it was pointed out that what is imperative for the world today more than ever before are the fundamental changes of relations which prevail in the world and that this is also the reason for the demand for changes, expressed in the concept of the new international economic order, becoming increasingly pronounced because the discrepancy between the need for transformation of the reproduction process and the politicoeconomic organization in the world is exacerbating and expanding. Major world problems can no longer be bypassed, as many capitalist circles and even some socialist governments and leaderships of individual communist parties still believe, because this is increasingly a brake on the normal course of the world process of reproduction, it exacerbates the crisis of the world economy as a whole, and thus also the political crisis of the present-day world. It has been irrefutably demonstrated that this basically class struggle and all the world opposing tendencies cannot be overcome within the framework of the present relations between the developed and the underdeveloped.

The commission, the statement stresses, positively assessed the fact that the deep structural crisis of the present-day world reverberates significantly in many progressive and democratic parties [words indistinct] All this, according to the assessment presented at the session, expands the political and social basis of the struggle of the working class, of the popular masses, and of progressive forces in general, including the joint efforts by progressive and democratic forces of developed countries and progressive and people's parties and movements of developing countries, as well as of all subjective factors of socialist consciousness and creativity, for progressive and consistently democratic social development.

Members of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation also discussed the present-day role and influence of the Vatican and of Catholicism on international trends. The statement says that in the discussion reference was also made, among other things, to the activities of the Catholic Church which represent a desire to adapt to the present-day world, along with attempts at a more explicit influence of this church on world events and in which context contradictory tendencies are also noticeable.

Such church-political strategy, though it presents itself increasingly as being above society, above class, and above the state, is not free from such characteristics in passing judgment and providing guidelines for the resolution of social and international problems from the point of view of specific religious concepts. This restricts the space for a dialogue of all ideological and political international factors on the broadest platform of peace and progress in view of the emphasis on the demand for partnership in relations with lay society and, in the final analysis, for the leading ideopolitical role in the lay world -- or at least for the recognition of legality of such a church role and thus, viewing it from this angle, religion is again returning from the sphere of man's private conviction to the sphere of politics.

The conclusion of this debate pointed out, in particular, according to the statement on the session of the commission, the discrepancy between the Vatican's official attitudes concerning the original principle of the policy of nonalignment and some significant international problems on one hand, and politicization and integrationist, ideological, and political exclusiveness as well as aggressive interference of clericalism by individual church circles in the political life of their environments, often in collusion with reactionary social forces, on the other.

It was also stressed that the freedom of religious or atheist orientation, as well as the equality of all religious denominations, are guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution and as regards relations between our country and the Vatican they are laid down by the existing protocol. Therefore, one cannot overlook the fact that individual clericalists, by using our democratic social system of socialist self-management, do not adhere to constitutional provisions and interstate agreements but act in a hostile manner, even from fascist positions, fanning, under the pretext of defending religion and the nation, intolerance, national hatred, and so forth.

Members of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation were informed at this session of the visit of an LCY delegation, led by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the Socialist Republic of Romania. They assessed that that visit had been very useful and that the talks held on that occasion provided the opportunity for a fruitful exchange of views on bilateral and international issues. Members of the commission were also acquainted with reports by LCY study delegations which visited the PRC and the DPRK. Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee, informed the commission on the session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed the commission of the Fifth Congress of the Socialist Party of the Left of Norway.

The commission was also acquainted with the report submitted by the LCY delegation which, led by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the scientific conference held in Berlin on the theme "Karl Marx and Our Time -- Struggle for Peace and Social Progress."

At the end of the session, the commission adopted the proposed ideological plan of the scientific project entitled "Theoretical, Ideological, and Political Problems of Present-Day Socialism," as well as the proposed composition of its council and scientific body. The results of this research, following its discussion by the commission in the next few years, will be, as the statement stresses, also used in preparations for the next LCY congress.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY, DEFENSE

LD191849 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- In line with the social agreement on the implementation of the cadre policy in Bosnia-Hercegovina, a Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina session chaired by Branko Mikulic was informed of the debate held at the Presidium of the League of Communists Central Committee concerning candidates for the most prominent political functions in organs and organizations of the republic. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina concluded that Milanko Renovica, member of the Presidency, be nominated candidate for the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will elect the Presidency's president following the discussion of the report on the work of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the period from May 1982 until April 1983 in the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly at the end of this month.

At the session, the Presidency discussed the report on the implementation of the medium-term development plan of the territorial defense for the 1981-85 period in 1982 and the possibilities of its implementation in 1983. The assessment at the session, the statement says, was that last year a continuous and very intensive development of the Territorial Defense was achieved in the republic. Further results were achieved in making the territorial defense a mass organization, as well as in strengthening, organizing, equipping and training it. The territorial defense has grown into a significant armed force capable of carrying out combat operations in all conditions of war and in all forms of the armed struggle. The growing socialization of defense and protection preparations has made it possible to commit fully all the institutions of the system to the affairs of organizing defense and protection.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina made a positive assessment of the activity of the republican headquarters of the territorial defense in strengthening combat readiness of headquarters, commands, and units, and backed the directions of the development of territorial defense this year. The Presidency believes that in the next period particular attention should be paid to the training of all structures of the sociopolitical and economic system for functioning in all situations and in war conditions; to further preparation of the territorial defense for operation on temporarily occupied territory, for defense, and for providing long-lasting resistance in large towns; to the completion of the system of leadership and command; and to organizational adaptation of territorial defense units to operative needs.

The Presidency believes that it is necessary to continue to promote training and education. It this context, along with the military professional aspect, particular significance should be attached to the moral-political training of units and to the planned monitoring and assessment of the moral-political situation in the territorial defense and in all units individually. The Presidency determined the plan and program of joint combined tactical exercises in 1983.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted the decision to grant amnesty on the basis of petitions submitted by sentenced persons. A decision was also adopted granting a number of sentenced persons amnesty in connection with 1 May, the International Day of Labor.

TOP-LEVEL CHANGES NEEDED IN BUJANOVAC LC

LD222034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Leskovac, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session in Leskovac today the Presidium of the Intermunicipal Conference of the League of Communists of the southern Morava region discussed the situation and relations in the municipality of Bujanovac where the political situation is assessed as very complex. The report submitted by the working group of the Inter-Municipal Conference Presidium says nationalistic and irredentist kinds of behavior, from which not even the highest municipal officials have been free, had recently been uncovered in the Bujanovac municipality. The League of Communists has acted slowly and inadequately and the responsibility for this, the report says, is borne both by the president and secretary of the municipal League of Communists Committee. In this way space has been created for enemy activity while the already complex situation has become even more complex.

A new enemy group composed chiefly of educational workers and students, which had acted under the name of Marxist-Leninist Party of Kosovo for Activity in Bujanovac, was uncovered a month ago.

The working group has also registered many other details about nationalistic and other unacceptable incidents which call for the severest condemnation. It was, therefore, decided that what Bujanovac needed were serious cadre changes at the very political top of the municiaplity.

BRIEFS

PRC BARTER AGREEMENT -- Radenci, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Slovene consortium for economic cooperation with China has concluded an agreement with the Liaoning Provincial Committee for Relations With Other Countries on the sale of a beer-bottling plant with a capacity of 20,000 bottles per hour. This is the first barter agreement between the SFRY and China. The plant, which will be assembled next spring, costs $1,250,000. Nearly half of this sum will be covered by China with the delivery of pigskins for the Utok leather factory. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 25 Apr 83 LD]